

**Wichita Daily Eagle**  
M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.  
**REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
For Judge of the 18th Judicial District,  
C. REED.  
For Sheriff,  
J. A. T. ALLEN.  
For Treasurer,  
JOHN A. DORAN.  
For County Clerk,  
M. A. CARVIN.  
For Register of Deeds,  
S. L. BARRETT.  
For Surveyor,  
T. A. BAILEY.  
For Coroner,  
M. M. MURDOCK.  
For Commissioner—Second District,  
J. M. ALLEN.

**REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.**  
The appointments for meetings, under the direction of the Republican Central Committee of Sedgewick county, Kan., and the names of the speakers, are as follows:  
Valley Center, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1891, Col. J. R. Halliwell.  
Mound, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1891, Col. J. R. Halliwell and H. M. Sturdevant.  
Sackett school house, Friday, Oct. 23, 1891, A. R. Musser.  
Gothard, Friday, Oct. 23, 1891, Col. J. R. Halliwell.  
Cheney, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1891, Col. J. R. Halliwell, A. R. Musser, O. G. Eckstein.  
Dechy, Oct. 24, W. C. Jones and J. W. Adams.  
Sedgewick City, Oct. 25, W. E. Stanley.  
Union school house, Kechi township, Oct. 27, Hon. O. H. Bentley, Captain W. L. Burgess.  
Gem school house, East Park township, Oct. 28, George L. Douglas, J. R. Musser.  
Malvern, Oct. 28, Col. J. R. Halliwell and J. E. Bentley.  
Caville, Oct. 29, J. E. Bentley and S. M. Tucker.  
Maze, Oct. 29, George L. Douglas and G. W. Clement.  
Waco school house, Salem township, Oct. 30, W. L. Sturdevant and J. R. Musser.  
Clearwater, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1891, Col. J. R. Halliwell.  
W. S. MORRIS, Chairman.  
W. L. HAZEN, Secretary.

**REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.**  
Greensburg, Oct. 24, Senator Bentley and Victor Murdock.  
Union school house, Kechi township, Sedgewick county, Oct. 25, W. C. Jones and Captain W. L. Burgess.  
Every morning brings news of a fresh railroad disaster.

The national campaign will begin in Kansas a week from next Wednesday.

The Atchison Champion has discovered the one secret that women can keep. It is their exact age.

Oklahoma would have a pleasurable surprise if the next governor is an Oklahoma man. It is hoped that he will be.

The play Abraham Lincoln has collapsed. The present generation is not ready for it. It may be popular with their grandchildren's children.

Jerry Simpson says the Alliance wants no joint debates. One of the hardest difficulties Jerry has to contend with is to keep from apologizing for Peffer.

The Salina convention is widely enthusiastic. It is a powerful demonstration of the great throbbing desire in most Kansans' breasts to hold office.

The trouble in the Vatican is brewing quickly. The Italian government and the pope are at sword's points. America will probably be the home of the next pope.

A Rochester doctor claims that man has two brains. The third party movement has not been brought to public notice much yet in northern New York states.

We will hear more about the worth of Case Broderick and Funston when the post offices, after the election of another Republican president, are being distributed.

Jerry Rusk goes to bed at 9 o'clock and in many other ways surprises Washington by the rusticity. But his reign will pale, when the Kansas crowd comes in next winter.

The occurrence of so many railroad horrors within the past ten days and an apparent want of detection of the guilty, suggests that there is a Jack, the switch-opener abroad.

The Alliance is split up over the McGrath matter; the Democratic party is divided. The Republican party in Kansas is pulling for victory, all together. The result is obvious.

Minister Egan is coming out all right in Chili. Chili will admire the biggest republic in the world more than ever, after it has given the matter calm and dispassionate consideration.

L. L. Polk is still denying that he was commander of a rebel prison pen. This is to the north. In the south he denies that he ever apologized for going into the southern army. Polk's life is not a happy one.

Kansas has a much better reputation in Indiana today than it will have in a week. Next week Jerry Simpson, Ben Clower, Mrs. Lease, Willis, Anna Diggs and Peffer will speak at the National Alliance meeting at Indianapolis.

The colt, Rolia, that beat the world's pacing record for a yearling, was sired by Jerome Eddy of the Jewett stock farm, Sedgewick county, Kansas, instead of by Consolation as stated in the turf dispatches Wednesday morning. Rolia's dam was Gray Betsy, by Membrino Patchen, 35.

Senator Fassett, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, may be lacking in some things but moral courage isn't one of them. Only a strong and courageous man would have had the temerity to hold a discourse such as an organization as Y. M. C. A. right on its own hearth at that. And what made his exhortation the more incisive is that every word of it was true.

The Indian commissioner has given orders that the rule requiring the attendance of all Indian children of proper age upon the schools provided for them be strictly enforced. If there is any class of people in this country that should be compelled to send their children to school it is the Indian. The most serious objection to the commissioner's order is that it will take some of the children away from their parents and homes, but in the estimation of some people, that ought to be done generally, for the children's future good.

**THE RESUBMISSION DODGE.**

The Beacon is vainly endeavoring to cut a caper in the Resubmission racket. The Beacon advocating resubmission is just equivalent to a Democratic paper advocating free trade. It was the EAGLE, as a Republican organ of wide circulation and extended influence, that stirred up this community and the entire state over the proposition of Resubmission. The Beacon wasn't in it only in the sense that it surmises no one to find a Democrat in a saloon. Nor can that paper get itself or anybody else into it this fall, and all its double-headed sweetness is worse than wasted. If the EAGLE, as the everywhere recognized great Resubmission champion of the state, is satisfied with the Republican nominees on the county ticket that ought to be enough. Surely the average Democrat ought to rest satisfied, knowing as he must, and as does everybody else, that the Beacon nor any other Democratic paper can cut any figure whatever in the resubmission question. The Beacon nor its party can so much as open or close a single joint, and never have, and its editors have systematically and regularly howled on every side of that question for years. Nominally that party has a representative on each police commission in the state but that party is not even permitted to name such representative. That is the reason that the Democrats in convention always denounce the Republican party for not enforcing the law and then adjourning to the most convenient joint for a drink. And the Beacon has for years thus howled for resubmission in one breath and damned the Republican party in the next for not enforcing the prohibitory law. All this fools nobody much less Republican Resubmission.

There is but one way open or possible for another vote of the people of Kansas on prohibition, and that is through a new constitution. Several times have Republican legislatures submitted the proposition of a new constitution to the people but it has always been rejected. Only two years ago was the proposition for a new constitution voted down overwhelmingly, the Democracy being practically unanimous against it. It has been resubmitted again for the general election next fall and no power can force the resubmission question into the present canvass, especially is it impossible for any Democratic paper to do so.

There are now three political parties in the state, the smallest and numerically weakest of the three being the Democratic party. That party is nowhere except as they combine with the Alliance. In this and in other counties they managed to corral a few offices by such combination and through treachery of prohibition and resubmission, but both the Republican and the People's party having decided for a new constitution the hypocritical cry of resubmission cannot be made to count until the people have voted on the question direct, as submitted by the last legislature.

**A CHANGE DEMANDED.**

Can there be anything rotten in the affairs of the sheriff's office that the Democrats are making such extraordinary efforts to keep the office inside the ring. We guess upon the whole that it would be all as well for the taxpayers that a change should be had and an overhauling of the books and accounts.

**IS IT SO?**

It has leaked out that the leaders of the People's party are very much distressed and worried over the fact that a large per cent. of the members of the Alliance utterly refuse to join the People's party. These rebels say that they joined the Alliance with the understanding that it was not to be merged into an independent political party and they refuse to follow the lead of the Folks and Peffer.

**A BIG CONCERN COMING.**

It is understood that the capital stock of the Pullman Car company is to be increased from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The object of the increase is said to be entrance of the company into the business of manufacturing street cars on an extensive scale, and that it will operate from some point in the southwest.

Wichita, by reason of her commanding position in this territory, is the most natural and desirable point for the location of this new enterprise. Besides being the center of the richest and most rapidly developing section of the country, she is surrounded by a number of cities and towns that have street car service, and their growth and development will necessarily demand further extension and improvement of that indispensable service. And aside from all this, the requirements of this city's extensive and extending system and equipment will of itself be an important consideration in selecting a location for the Pullman branch factory referred to. Another item in the list is the fact that Wichita already has a continent-wide reputation as a car-building point, through the Burton car works, long in successful operation.

**ANOTHER RAILWAY SCHEME.**

In an article in a recent number of the North American Review Mr. C. P. Huntington makes a plea for the consolidation of all the railways in the United States. An eastern journal, evidently a railway organ, a few days ago supplemented Mr. Huntington's plea with a long article strongly favoring the consolidation plan. It urges, as Mr. Huntington does, that if this were done rates for hauling could be cheapened because less rolling stock would be needed. As crops are marketed in different sections at variable times of the year, the consolidationists assert, cars and locomotives could be transferred from one section to another and expenses thereby reduced. A great number of agents and agencies could be cut off, thus affecting another great saving, they claim. The charging of less for a long than a short haul would cease, they pretend. There would be no competition, and the shipper would benefit by the possibility of flexible rates, they say.

Discussing the proposition thus set forth the Atchison Champion meets and, to the writer's mind, completely explodes it in this brief but pointed way: "Now all this appears very plausible. The producer will fail to see, however, wherein the removal of competition between lines will benefit him. A monopolistic concern, such as proposed, is not likely to lower prices. Rates might be made flexible, but would the flexibility be for the benefit of the producer? If the whole railroad system were under one management, is it not likely that rates would be charged in order to make up for deficiency elsewhere? What carriers want is a continuing business with a large profit. What the people want is the hauling of their produce at the lowest possible cost. With all competition removed, which of the two parties would attain its desire? The answer is easy. The railroad."

The suggestion of the plan, from the source whence it comes, is a half admission that there is some ground and reason for the demand that is made from a certain quarter for governmental control of the railways; at least, the same points are made in advocacy of that policy as those quoted above, i. e., the removal of competition and consequently the reduction of operating expenses. The plan is impractical, for the purpose alleged, as the Champion clearly shows, and can never be made to operate to the satisfaction of the people. Of the two schemes we are not certain but that the government control plan would be less objectionable, though it is so full of harmful objections that it is not to be seriously considered as a policy to be adopted by the government.

The consolidation scheme would require an enabling act to be passed by congress before it could be inaugurated, and as this could not be secured, nothing can come of it beyond its discussion among the endless volume of theories touching the question of railroad management.

**SOME PERTINENT STRICTURES.**

Anent the Hoey defalcation the St. Louis Post-Dispatch indites a sort of lay sermon which it publishes, and in which it indulges in this bit of pious moralization:

"The fact is that most private business corporations are dishonest persons created on purpose to eliminate the human conscience and the individual accountability of natural persons as thoroughly as possible from business transactions. With no bodies to punish, no souls to save, no motive but greed, no purpose but acquisition, these monster creations, these engines of plutocracy, are not only corrupting courts and sense of human sympathy. It should surprise no one that they are so often robbed by their high salaried presidents, the trained instruments of their own rapacity."

Applied to the class of interests and subjects for which it was evidently meant, the observations and declarations are undeniably pertinent; but what would the P.-D. do with the defaulting state treasurer, and the political party that has a monopoly on that sort of thing? The question is certainly pertinent.

**SOME GOOD ADVICE TO FARMERS.**

Secretary of Agriculture Rush has written a very good article on the present needs and future of agriculture, in which he takes a very hopeful view of the prospects. He acknowledges that the farmers have lately passed through very hard times, and have suffered in many ways, but he thinks the evils they have undergone are now thoroughly understood and in a fair way to be corrected, and with the proper efforts on their part agriculture can be made the most profitable industry in this country.

He thinks that the farmers have not been sufficiently informed as to the kind and quality of articles we need for the home market, which American agriculture, properly directed, could produce, but for which we are now dependent upon foreign countries. General Rush is a strong advocate of our raising everything we need and use. He believes in the capacity of this country to raise all the sugar it requires, and has strongly advocated action on its part to bring about that result; indeed, the only products about which he has any doubt are coffee, tea and spices. All the other articles we can raise in a country with such varied climate and lands as this. He wants our farmers to consider this matter, and, instead of concentrating themselves on one or two crops, as they do, to see what agricultural articles we import and set about growing them. He sums up his views on this subject as follows:

"When the time shall come that no agricultural product which can be produced in the United States shall be purchased abroad, when the full and complete information is available to all classes of farmers in this country as to the crops of which a surplus can be readily marketed abroad, and when the demand for such surplus is such that the country is devoted to raising that which it can raise best and cheapest, and which commands a ready and profitable sale, when wise legislation has reduced the burdens of the farmer to the minimum and has at the same time greatly enlarged his opportunities, when diplomatic zeal shall have been exercised to smooth the way for the sale of our agricultural products in foreign countries, and when our countrymen have heretofore been shown for our manufacturing, mercantile and financial interests; when our relations in this respect, especially, have been extended to the fullest extent, and when the countries of Europe but with those of tropical America, and even of Asia—I am quite sure that the scope of American agriculture will be transcended any limits which my feeble pen can depict. I say unhesitatingly that the young men of our country who will bring to agriculture the education and intelligence, the industry and perseverance essential to success in every career, whether mercantile, industrial or professional, will, in the course of the next twenty years attain a far greater degree of material well-being on the average than awaits them in any other calling. I believe that twenty years from now the most universal desire of youth resident in the country to abandon it for the city will be reversed, and that numbers of those brought up and trained in city life will look forward to life in the country as the most desirable, uniting the prospect of ample competence with independence, health and enjoyment."

There is a great deal of good common sense in all that Gen. Rusk says, and it is to be hoped that he can win the farmers over to his way of thinking, instead of imagining that the difficulties that have overtaken agriculture are to be cured by "the Ocala demands." It is, of course, impossible to correct all these difficulties at once, but the campaign can be begun now and the condition of the farmers materially improved by following some of the excellent suggestions he makes.

President Diaz will give \$30,000 for Caterino Garza, the revolutionist, dead or alive. Garza is all right so far as safety is concerned. The Dalton boys and Tascott are enjoying life with a ten thousand dollar prescription on their heads.

Colonel "Whoo" Tomlinson, of the Topeka Democrat, says that J. R. Burton "fairly skinned" Senator Peffer in the debate in Topeka.

If Jay Gould had come to Kansas and entered politics, he would have probably been in the exalted distinction, today, of being "one of the boys" having a pass and being given cut-rates at the hotels. A good many brilliant men have been flimmed in Kansas by going into politics.

The Chinese invasion has broken out in a new place. The enterprising laundryman is now making his way into the United States across the Mexican border. Fifteen arrests have been made and a San Antonio special says that the captives will be sent back to China by way of San Francisco. The latest decision on the point is, however, that they must be returned to the country whence they came, and that is Mexico.

The most active rivalry in Chicago just now is between the promoters of the world's fair tower and the designers of tall buildings. The tower was last figured to be 1,100 feet high, and the plans of the architects are being made on that basis. They admit that the building fellows may exceed the figure named a little, but at any rate the tower will be high enough for a person on top of it to look into the top story windows of the Babel Elocks.

An Alliance speaker by the name of E. H. Gillett, who hails from Des Moines, Ia., while speaking at Belleville, Kan., the other day was annyed by a musical band which was playing for a minutes in front of the opera house. He stopped in his speech and said, "There are enough plow boys in this audience to kick that band out of town," whereupon the crowd made a rush for the band, destroying its instruments and knocking several of the players down. The sheriff arrived on the scene just in time to save the building from the infuriated crowd, which had in its excitement become a wild mob. Gillett discretely jumped the town.

Electricity, if not supplanting other agencies in the physical world, is at least taking a foremost place among them. It is already employed for power, for light, for heat and will soon become an active agent in facilitating agriculture, both as a moisture producer and fertilizer. In a late experiment radishes inclined 45 degrees to electric light, and hemp grew eighteen inches more in the same time under that light than other hemp. A row of potatoes electrified produced twenty-one pecks, while another equal row without electricity produced only twelve pecks. The fertilizing element of manure, placed near the positive pole, is distributed throughout the circuit. The action of the electric current is to dissolve the organic principles existing in the soil more rapidly than where electricity is not used.

Belleville, Republic county, came near being the scene of a bloody and disgraceful riot last Saturday afternoon. The Alliance of the county were to hold a meeting in the town during the afternoon and a theatrical troupe was also advertised to give a matinee performance in the town at stated hour in the afternoon. The Alliance crowd assembled in the court house square and when the hour for the show arrived its hand took position in front of the opera house and proceeded to render a musical selection. This being in the court square, naturally a good many of the crowd left, attracted by the music. Seeing this the fellow who was haranguing the crowd became desperate and advised his hearers to clean out the counter attraction. About fifty responded and before the band or its street audience were aware of their approach they were pounced down upon by the heeled and violently assaulted, and but for the precipitate retreat of the band into the opera house and the prompt dispersion of the crowd of hearers there would undoubtedly have been bloodshed. It was a cowardly and unprovoked assault.

**THE LATE MISHAP ON THE ATLANTA**

Captain Phillip of the U. S. S. Atlanta, in a report to the navy department on the explosion of gas that caused the accident on the Atlanta says: "I desire to call the attention of the department to the acts of the executive officer, Lieutenant T. M. B. Mason, and the steward, E. W. Craig, who fearlessly rushed into the smoking compartment (followed closely by Cornelius Moran, master-at-arms, John Krouber, ship's mate, and Charles Gross, gunner's mate), who by their cool judgment and decided action with the appliances of the ship located the trouble and soon dispelled all anxiety on the part of others, who were at their stations for an emergency." Lieutenant Mason reports that Ensigns Copehart and Brittain, by their action and coolness rendered him valuable assistance. "I consider the Atlanta as a ship the best 'sea boat' I have ever been on board of."

**"THE ROOF OF THE WORLD."**

From the Washington Post.  
The advance of Russian forces into the vast Panjur table land which has aroused the vigilant apprehension of China and England, and led the former to call for explanations from the government at St. Petersburg, is sustained by a very plausible justification. As is usual in the allegations of Russian diplomacy, it is others that have been encroaching on Russian rights, and the aggressions of the Muscovite power have been rendered necessary to prevent that power from becoming the victim of adverse circumstances, and to keep others from occupying the vast range-grounds from which the peace of Russia could be threatened.

To strengthen this view of the case it is claimed that while Sir Edward Thornton was British ambassador at St. Petersburg the Russian government proposed to England that a demarcation of the frontier of Afghanistan should be made, not only on the northwest, but also on the north and northeast, so that the territory of Afghanistan should be definitely known and that there should be no further misunderstandings. The British foreign office, however, would assent only to a demarcation of the northwestern frontier, preferring, as the Russians assert, to leave the north and northeastern limits indefinite, so that the Amer might extend his limits in those directions as he found opportunity. As a matter of fact, the American on one pretense or another, has quietly annexed vast districts to the Russians say he had no right, and they complain that the Eng-

lish regard these accessions as inviolable. The Chinese, too, have been advancing their posts unwarrantably to the west, until Russian forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. All this has led to the sending forth of a Russian expedition charged with the duty of ascertaining the exact position of the entire Afghan frontier. A remarkable fact in connection with this expedition is that it is mostly composed of Cossacks. The opinion is now apt to prevail in England that the government committed an error in not agreeing to the Russian proposal for delimitation years ago; and, though she may not as yet have absorbed the Panjur plateau, she will undoubtedly do so if a definite boundary is not speedily agreed upon. Russia's traditional policy is to act first and negotiate afterward, and all other powers having relations to her should by the time she has acquired an intimate knowledge of her methods.

**SUGAR NOTES.**

From the Medicine Lodge Index.  
The frosts of the past two weeks have killed the fodder on the sugar cane, and while the cane weighs considerably less, it increases the per cent. of sugar to the ton of cane. The rains have kept the percentage lower than was expected at first, but it improves with every dry day.

The big mill shipped a car of sugar last Thursday containing 40,000 pounds. This brings the total shipments to date up to 304,700 pounds. There are 15,000 pounds of sugar on hand in sacks, not included in the above figures. The mill will probably turn out sugar much faster for the next ten days than usual, as the hot room is full of syrup, waiting for the centrifugals. If the yarran holds back all the balance of the work, the centrifugals can continue to run for several days.

The molasses cistern, which is 12 feet deep, 16 feet wide and 40 feet long, is gradually filling with syrup which has been through the centrifugals. It will all be worked for "second" sugar when the cane crop is out of the way. No "second" sugar has been made this year. It has been reported that the cane crop is running short, and that the mill would soon have to stop from lack of cane. Mr. Hinman informs us that if the mill should run steadily, night and day, it could not exhaust the good cane in less than a month.

This mill will put in the alcohol process next year, and with new multiple effects, will break the record at sugar making in Kansas. The government experimental works got through cutting cane yesterday. There is some splendid cane left on the government farm, but the experiments have all been made, and have turned out more than satisfactory. Professor Wiley left yesterday for Washington. Professor Spencer will remain about three weeks and see the syrup on hand worked up for "second" sugar. No. Then the machinery will be cleaned up and the house closed. It is well settled that the alcohol process is a howling success.

Next year a few minor changes will be made in the machinery, the building will be somewhat improved, another still put in, and experiments conducted to make the most possible sugar at the least possible cost.

The work at this mill is reduced to such a science that when a ton of cane goes into one end of the mill it is known within five pounds of how much sugar and how much syrup will come out at the other end. We have examined the syrup that is to be worked for second sugar and think Professor Wiley's estimate under rather than over the mark. Professor Wiley thinks that if 170 pounds of first sugar can be made per ton of cane, the second sugar will be a small consideration. We think if thirty or forty pounds of second sugar can be made per ton of cane, and that after the regular sugar season is over, it will prove to be a winning card in sugar making.

**OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.**

The townsite of Tecumseh will be proved up Nov. 12.

The cotton gins in the Chickasaw nation run all night.

The Chickasaw legislature failed to pass the allotment bill.

The new survey on the east is over a month old already.

One of the first industries Tecumseh had was a Chinese laundry.

Work on the normal school building at Edmond will commence at once.

The Edmond Presbyterian church is to be dedicated tomorrow morning.

What has become of the man who tried to discover gold in Oklahoma every ten days?

"How is this for high?" yelled the man who had selected a cliff lot to his neighbor in Chandler.

The new governor will probably be as deadly with his veto in capital fights as Governor Steele.

Governor Steele may run for governor of Indiana. Everybody has a new story of what he is going to do.

Oklahoma City is a great place for young men. The community thinks everything of young men.

It is said that R. W. McAdam of the Ardmore Chieftain is going to marry a native Chickasaw woman.

A Parisian sculptor is visiting in Henning, Okla. He is a great country for people from all over the world.

R. Brice, a tobacco merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., predicts that Oklahoma will make a great tobacco-growing country.

It is reported that John Dille has said that he does not want the governorship, and would not accept it if tendered.

It would worry a good many people now if President Harrison should appoint a man for governor who is not from Indiana.

The West Side agrees to allot all the remaining Indians for the \$300 left in the treasury. Now, how can Secretary Noble object to that?

E. F. Mitchell of El Reno was this week awarded contracts to furnish at the fort, 30 cords of wood, 35 tons of straw and 10,000 pounds of oats.

Tecumseh and Chandler are antagonistic, of course. The Tecumseh Herald claims that pessimism and 'pessimism' can be caught on the townsite of Chandler.

country districts the school attendance is so slight that it is scarcely worth while to keep the schools running and this, too, at a season of the year when every child should be in school.  
Oklahoma Times-Journal: Now that settlers are taking possession of the strip lands, building good houses and preparing to stay, what is the government going to do about it? The courts have uniformly decided that the strip is government land, as have several officials who have had occasion to pass upon the question. So far no disposition is apparent to remove the owners who are every day gaining a stronger foothold and increasing in numbers. It would be amusing to see the whites forestall the proposed invasion of the Cherokees by quietly taking possession and holding while the case drags through the courts.

**EXCHANGE SHOTS.**

In Season.  
It's almost the last of October—How swiftly the autumn days pass! Some nature looks pessimistic and sober, bereft of her leafage and grass. A few come the idea of November. Then election, as everyone knows. Watch the Democrats cut for tall timber. And the party turn in their toes.

An Autumn hunting idyl.  
Boy: Gun. Joy! Fun! Bang! Boom! Scaled. Doom. 'Nuff said! Boy Dead.

**A SMALL AFFAIR.**

From the Emporia Republican.  
The Topeka Democrat announces that a bitter fight is going on in the Democratic party of Kansas. Get out your microscopes, boys, and see the fun.

The Growth of Methodism.  
The Methodist Ecumenical council brought up some interesting statistics, which show that the eastern hemisphere has 6,094 Methodist ministers; 1,113,905 members, and 5,006,128 adherents; while the western section has 36,601 ministers; 5,389,494 members, and 30,381,973 adherents.

Patriotism Undulterated.  
From the Chicago Herald.  
Here's patriotism for you! A Cincinnati merchant offers to supply the ballots for the state of Ohio with all the ballots he will be obliged to furnish the voters at the coming election free of charge. The only privilege he asks in return for this generosity is to insert a simple line at the head of the ballot telling the voters where to buy winter clothing. And yet the offer has been declined.

From the Salina Republican.  
Jerry Simpson stated yesterday to a crowd of admirers when asked about his little drunk in Ohio, that he did not know that it would "raise such a h—l of a row or he would not have done it." It now appears that this is not the first time that Jerry and Johnnie have celebrated together, as, according to Jerry's statement they dined together last winter in Washington. "I did not know," says Simpson, "that it would not do for us fellows to drink wine, but," he added sadly, "I know it now. I know all I only did what Christ did; he fell among sinners and Republicans, and I fell among sinners and Democrats." By this time Jerry had quite an audience around him and continued to talk about the matter finally concluding with the remark that, as the story was about worn out he thought the people ought to have something else to talk about anyway and so he didn't care much.

Swimming is a crop water.  
At many points along the sound, in the vicinity of Port Chester, good swimmers can enjoy a plunge from the rocks into deep water and avoid the wading process, which makes Coney Island and Rockaway unattractive for bathers who like to know that the sand is five fathoms beneath their feet. One would naturally suppose that greater danger exists in diving from high places than where an ordinary sized man has to walk out the eighth of a mile to submerge his shoulders, but this is not the fact, if the experience of a landlord who has kept a hotel on the Westchester shore of the sound for thirty years is to be trusted.

"Bless you," said he, "we don't have a drowning accident here once in five years. You see, nobody but a fool would jump off those rocks unless he was a prime swimmer, and when the fool comes along and gets in there are always half a dozen fellows there that are as much at home wading as walking, and he's sure to be fished out before he has time to drown. But in the surf at many places it's likely enough that there won't be one good swimmer among fifty."

"But greater danger than that of drowning lies in all sorts of sicknesses contracted by staying too long in the sea. In shallow water a man doesn't swim much, and there is nothing to tire him, so he often paddles about for more than an hour, but where he can't rest his feet on the bottom, and has to swim all the while, he is pretty sure to come out in a quarter of that time. He is fresh and warmed by his exercise in one case and in the other he is faint and blue and shivering. I tell you, the shallow take fifty lives for one the deeps take."

Balzac's house and the grounds about it in Paris have been purchased by the Baroness Rothschild, who intends to pull down the house and add the grounds to those already surrounding her fine residence on the Rue Buryer.

The new city hall of Philadelphia will be the tallest building on the continent, excepting only the Washington monument. It will be two inches more than 547 feet in height, and will cover an area of four and a half acres.

When Booth Was a Young Star.  
The theater in Wheeling was over a carriage maker's shop. It was a bare, bleak, whitewashed place, heated in winter by two stoves in the parlor and one in the gallery. One better night Ted (Edwin Booth) played Richard. When he went for the "Now is the winter of our discontent" speech he looked over the house, and seeing nobody, came toward the prompt side and said to me, "Where's the audience, Ben?" The few half frozen people present were not visible because they were huddled about the three stoves trying to keep warm.

I remember that the stage was so dirty that I wouldn't let Ted wear a new fifty dollar robe that he had recently bought and that we set great store by. I made most of the costumes that he wore on that tour myself. After the performance I could sit up for a couple of hours in the double bedded room we always occupied and sew like a good one, while Ted sat by smoking his pipe, waiting the thread and threading my needles. We had to do it for we could not afford to buy wardrobes—Interview in New York Epoch.

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The Eiffel Tower in a Graveyard.  
A good grocer of Danbury, in the department of the Maine, has astonished his fellow townsmen by erecting in the local cemetery a family mausoleum of cut stone shaped like the Eiffel tower. This is certainly the first time the tower built for the exhibition has been copied for a churchyard monument.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Man and the Digestible Brick.  
A familiar figure in the streets of London a few years ago was a certain colored gentleman who, provided the bystanders would subscribe the sum of one shilling, promised to eat a brick. I stopped to watch him on several occasions, but never saw him even attempt to eat a brick. He commenced the proceedings by producing a large newspaper and laying it open on the ground. He next took a few bricks out of the pockets of his coat, and laid them, together with his coat, on the paper and then began a long peroration on the digestible properties of the brick.

Whether his audience subscribed the necessary shilling or not, he still continued to speak until the arrival of "my friend in blue" put an end to the proceedings and the brick eating gentleman, after carefully picking up his stock in trade, together with the subscription of his audience, and after a lengthy argument with the policeman as to why he should be prevented from getting an honest living, decamped.

Although, of course, this gentleman never did actually eat a brick, or even a small portion of one, there are cases on record of people having eaten stones, pieces of glass, knives, birds with their feathers on, charcoal, cloth and similar luxuries.—London Tit-Bits.

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